NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

The Continental Sugar Refinery, in South Boston, has been destroyed by fire. The loss ie 2500,000.

The Grand Jury has presented an indictment against L. J. Jennings, of the New York Times, for libel on Gen. Kilpatrick. Gen. Diven has resigned the Erie Vice-Presidency.

A wild bull broke from a herd in Williamsbovine overtook a small boy and crushed him to the pavement. A few yards further he picked up another boy on his horns and pitched him over a fence. A man who was crossing Division avenue was tossed high in the air by the animal, and, falling on his head, was fatally injured. An indiscriminate fire with pistols was then opened upon the brute, but without effect. The driver of an ice wagon finally seized an axe, and, with a well-directed blow, brought his bullship to the earth. During the firing a stray pistol ball struck Mr. E. D. Chappell, Superintendent of the Roosevelt Ferry Company, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

The French band gave a farewell concert in Boston on the 8th inst.

Two Pittsburgh burglars entered the residence of Lieut. George H. Evans, last week. The gallant Lieutenant made war upon the invaders, putting a bullet through the heart of one of them and putting the other to flight.

According to the New York Bulletin, one object of the Commission now sitting at Browns ville, Texas, is to pave the way for the annexation of the Rio Grande territory to the United States. The Bulletin says a proposition will be made by our Government for a joint military occupation of the States of Tamaulipas and Nueva Leon, with a view to the mutual protection of the lives and property of the citi zens of both countries. Should this proposition be accepted, the Administration will, in the course of time, open negotiations for the transfer of the whole territory thus occupied, in consideration of a small indemnity.

Commodore Duryea, of the New York Yacht Club, has been expelled for conduct unbecoming a gentleman. His offense consisted of claiming a race in which his yacht rounded week, in Fayette county, Va., by a premature the wrong buoy, and receiving stakes as a explosion while blasting.

Nearly 12,000 German immigrants arrived at New York during July. The total during the year, up to Aug. 1, is 78,386.

Jacob R. Eckfeldt, aged 70, chief assayer in the United States Mint for the past forty years, died in Philadelphia last week. He was a son of Adam Eckfeldt, who was appointed chief coiner of the Mint by President Washington in 1794.

The great trot over the Buffalo course, on the 10th of August, between those noted fly-Henry, was one of the most exciting races ever contested in this country, and was witwon by Lucy, followed by American Girl, with Goldsmith Maid third, and Henry fourth Time-2:18¼, 2:17¼, 2:19¾, 2:22.

Frank Monsa and wife, of Canonsburg, Pa, kindled a fire with kerosene last week. They were buried the following day,

James H. Burke, a valuable trotting horse. for which George Ferguson, his owner, paid \$27,000, dropped dead on the track, at Enffalo, while trotting an exciting race, on the

Mrs. John Jones, of Allegheny City, Pa. burned herself to death while attempting to light a fire with coal oil, on the 11th inst. John Harper has sold his horse Lyttleton to Aristide Welsh, of Philadelphia, who intends to enter him for the international race at New

Orleans. Attorney General Barlow, of New York, announces that the suits against Tweed and Hall have not been withdrawn, but, on the contrary, they will be pressed with energy.

A Spanish steamer from Havana, with sixteen cases of yellow fever on board, is in

quarantine in New York. Philip Kirchner, a wealthy farmer, 70 years old, suicided near Pittsburgh, the other day,

by hanging himself in his orchard.

Col. J. M. Robinson and John Cornell, two local New York politicians, had a dispute the other day, and agreed to settle it by a duel. The seconds loaded the weapons (seven-barreled navy revolvers) and paced off the ground, ten paces-it being agreed that each should draw at the word "fire," and advance and continue firing until one or the other fell. It so happened that a large willow tree stood at the east end of the ground paced off, and just to the left of each principal. They shook hands and took their stand. Each man placed his hand on his revolver, and the referee counted "one," "two." Before "three" could be pronounced both principals simultaneously dodged behind the willow trees and fired. Col. Robinson's shot went into the air and Cornell's went into the ground. After the smoke had disappeared, Cornell stuck his head from behind the tree and shouted: "Say, Colonel, I don't see any use in you and me having any fuse. If you are a mind to treat the crowd, I would just as soon stop shooting," "We won't insist on the duel going on if you don't, but I won't treat. I am willing to leave further proceedings to the seconds." After a few moments' conference the seconds decided that if each would open a basket of wine the duel might end there. The duelists stepped from behind the tree, shook hands, invited their friends into the hotel, and produced the

Dr. Lowell Mason, the well-known musical

composer, of New York, is dead, aged 81. Lyman Munger, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Buffalo, and one of the early pioneers of Western New York, died Aug. 11.

The West.

Chicago's mortality roll for the month of July foots up a total of 1,372, of whom over half were children under one year of age. The deaths in June numbered 813.

The wife of Mr. John Mathewson, a respect able farmer of Fulton county, Ill., was foully murdered by some unknown person, last week, while the family were engaged in harvest work some distance from the house,

One of the most terrible hail storms ever known recently passed over Lyon county, Iowa, causing immense damage. Hall-stones ten to fourteen inches in circumference completely through the shingled roofs of

The first new wheat of the season, comprising a consignment of ten car loads, was received in Milwankee on the 8th lust. A diabolical attempt was made, last week, to burn the town of Steubenville, Ohio a num-

ber of houses in different parts of the town being fired simultaneously. The fires were extinguished before they gained much head-

Wm. Nesbitt was horribly mutilated by a thrashing machine near Davenport, Iowa, last week Mrs. Mathews, mother of Vice-President

Colfax, died at South Bend, Ind., Aug. 11, aged 67. A wholesale marrying occurred at the Ger-

man Catholic church, in Peru, Ill., on Sunday. burg, N. Y., the other day. The infuriated the 11th of August-ten couples, all Poles, from La Salle, being united at the same Charles Bradburn, a prominent and wealthy

citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, is dead.

The rate of freights from the Mississippi river to the lakes has been doubled. The celebrated Indian fighter and scout. "Wild Bill," passed through Mendota, Ill., recently, on his way to Buffalo, in charge of a

party of Indian braves. The South.

A Brownsville, Tex., special says that the details of the Mexican outrages, as given before the Commission, are shocking. Men are made poor in a single day, the raiders crossing their herds over the river, which is a weekly occurrence. Men are killed for a dollar tribute. There is a reign of blood in the country, and people are armed night and

By a railroad collision on the Mobile and Ohio raiiroad, near Humboldt, Tenn., last week, three negroes were killed and five

The committee appointed at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Baptist Theological Semmary for the purpose of seeking a suitable location for that institution have decided upon Louisville as the most desirable place. Competition for the location was very active between Atlanta, Ga., Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.

Hon. Joseph Mayo, one of Richmond's oldest and best citizens, is dead, aged 77 Maj. Thomas J. Randolph, a great-grandson

of Thomas Jefferson, and a contractor on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, was killed last Newton C. Chandler, a noted desperado,

was executed at Charlotte, N. C., on the 10th

The North Missouri railroad is to be sold at anction in St. Louis, on the 11th of September, to satisfy a judgment against the road of over \$500,000.

News comes from Brownsville, Texas, of another atrocious Mexican outrage. Two prominent frontier merchants-Mr. Alexander and Mr. Simeon-were attacked near that city, while riding in a carriage, by three notorious ers, Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, American Girl and greasers. Mr. Alexander was killed, and his companion only saved himself by flight. The assassins fled to Mexico. Great excitement nessed by an immense concourse. The result prevailed on the corpse being brought in. An of the struggle is a striking exemplification inquest was immediately held, the verdict beof the uncertainties of horse-racing, being ling that Alexander was killed by an officer of Cortina's. A strong feeling was manifested in favor of organizing a force to pursue these Mexican murderers.

Washington.

Clinton R. Winslow, son of Admiral Winsow, of the navy, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, at San Francisco, on the 7th ot August.

The saw mill of John McGraw, of Portsin the country, was totally destroyed by fire on the 7th of August, together with 4,000,000 feet of lumber. Loss, \$300,000; insured for \$175,000.

Wm. Hewitt, one of Cleveland's wealthiest and best citizens, died last week, of Bright's

disease of the kidneys, The Treasury Department has adopted regulations providing that hereafter all appointments and promotions in the New York Custom-House will be made in accordance with the results of public competitive examinations, as prescribed in the rules governing the civil

Since the letter of Gerrit Smith, interceding for the imprisoned Ku-Klux at Albany, similar recommendations have been received from influential Republicans. The report of Col. Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service, who had been directed by the President to investigate as to the several cases, will be the basis of the President's action.

Foreign.

Late news from Matamoras, Mexico, says that Trevino accepts the amnesty if the Government will remove Gonza Avala and become responsible for his revolutionary acts.

The Italian municipal elections have resulted tavorably to the Liberal candidates in nearly every instance.

The Spanish Cabinet has submitted the draft of a bill to King Amadeus for the abolition of slavery throughout the dominions of

Considerable excitement has been created throughout Ireland by the reported discovery

of gold near the town of Kinsale, The French Government still keeps a strong military force at the coal mines, the scene of the recent disturbances. The object of the Chicago agent, said to be at work among the miners, is to induce the disaffected to emigrate to America. The Internationals of Belgium are also at work fomenting discontent, end the French Government is determined to employ the most vigorous measures to weed

them out. Twelve English cricketers sailed from Liver pool for Canada on the 8th of August. They will play exhibition games in Canada and the

United States. The Pope has addressed a note to Thiers, ongratulating France upon the great success of the French loan.

The French Assembly has adopted measures ooking to the strengthening of various fortifications.

The following embraces the latest bulletin from the land of chronic rebellion, Mexico; A revolution occurred at Tampico on the receipt of the news of the death of Juarez. Guerrero meurgents shout, "Hurrah for Diaz and death to Lerdo!" There were no other disturbances, either in the capital or elsewhere, upon the announcement of the death of Juarez. Congress meets in extra session on Sept. 15. It is believed that the revolu-tionists will disband when informed of the points have been elaborately argued by Sir policy of the Administration. The funeral of

and houses were draped with mourning, and the procession bore numberless emblems of grief. Fully 70,000 spectators lined the streets through which it passed. The death of Juarez is generally regretted. Angel Yturbide, a son of the ex-Emperor, died at the capital the same day as Juarez. It is reported that Diaz has decided to go to San Francisco, in conse quence of receiving no aid from the people of Tepec.

Gen. W. B. Franklin and P. W. Kunkle, of Colt's Manufacturing Company, who have re-cently returned from Europe, brought an order from the Prussian Government for the manufacture of eighty thousand improved Chassepot guns, to be used with metallic cartridges.

King Amadens of Spain, approving the proposition submitted to him by his Cabinet, has signed a decree providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in the provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico.

There has been an exciting debate in the British Parliament over the proposition to re-Galway contested election case reflected so severely on the Catholic clergy. The motion was defeated by 100 majority.

Late news from Cuba reports a terrible battle at Halequin, resulting in a defeat to the Spaniards, with a loss of 200 men and the commanding officer, Col. Huerta.

All the English railways have advanced their freight and passenger tariffs in consequence of the increase in the price of coal.

Six hundred convicted Communists were shipped from the Island of Aix, on the 10th of August, for New Caledonia, the penal colony of France. Several thousand of these offenders have now been sent to that Island, which is a desolate and inhospitable spot of ground in the Southern Pacific.

A statue of Jahn, the founder of the gymnastic exercises practiced by the organization known as Turnverein, was unveiled on the 10th of August, at Berlin, with solemn ceremonies, in the presence of an immense concourse of people.

Gen. Sherman visited the Woolwich (England) arsenal on Aug. 10, witnessed experiments and lunched with the officers.

Revolutions are conducted in Peru with an expedition that is deserving of high commendation. Since the last advices were received from that country, a rebellion has been inaugurated, the leader has seized the Government and declared himself dictator, the President has been assassinated, the rebellious chief in turn has been taken prisoner and executed, the insurrection has been suppressed, a new President has been chosen and inducted, and the country is as quiet again as if nothing had happened.

Advices from San Domingo report the country tranquil. Cabrai has disbanded his forces and gone to Port an Prince to offer his services to the Haytiens.

The representatives of the London press angueted Mr. Stanley on the 12th inst.

An extensive cotton factory was destroyed in Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 12, involving a the point of the union and the direction of the loss of 10,000,000 francs, and throwing 800 peratives out of employment.

A Havana letter says that the financial affairs of Cuba are rapidly approaching a crisis. It is believed that exchange will advance to 40 per cent, when a collapse takes

The Geneva Arbitration.

GENEVA, Aug. 6 .- The Board of Arbitrators met at noon to-day, and at 3 adjourned until to-morrow. Nothing with regard to to-day's

proceedings has transpired. New York, Aug. 6.- A special dispatch from Geneva says that, as arbitration progresses, the probabilities increase that the verdict will be against England, and that it will be in the form of a declaration of her general responsi-bility for the acts of the Confederate cruisers, mouth. Mich., the largest and most complete | and an award of a gross amount of damages of some magnitude, thus obviating a resort to a Board of Assessors. The American counsel will apparently endeavor to secure this instead of a detailed award. The judgment of the court on each particular ship is, therefore, of less consequence than it otherwise would have been : but there is reason to believe that the case of the Georgia is the weakest, and has been practically abandoned. The case of the Shenandoah, however, is pressed closely. Indemnity for losses to the whaling fleet especially urged. The discussion proceeds faster than was generally expected. The Engish counsel give particular emphasis to the argument that the Tribunal, under the Treaty of Washington, has no right to examine the conduct of England in her execution of municipal law. They maintain that no nation is responsible to another for its internal ad-

> GENEVA, Aug. 7 .- The Board, at its session yesterday, was engaged in hearing the arguments of the British and American counsel in relation to the case of the cruiser Shenandoah which case, it is understood, is now closed The reassembling of the Court is fixed for Thursday, but it is possible that it may not meet again before next week.

GENEVA, Aug. 8 .- The Board met to-day at half-past 12, and after a session of two and a half hours adjourned to Wednesday next. Several of the arbitrators and counsel are suffering from indisposition caused by excessive toil and disagreeable weather. The object of the court in adjourning for so long a period is to give the members time for especial study of a number of the points involved in the cases which have come before them. It is confidently hoped the labors of the Tribunal will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the 15th of September.

Geneva, Aug. 3.—Wm. M. Evarts goes to Paris to-day, but will return before the re-assembling of the arbitrators next Wednesday. Caleb Cushing and Mr. Waite will visit Chamoum during the adjournment of the court. It is supposed that the American representatives have completed their case. The their reply thereto.

The arbitrators, counsel, and other gentlemen connected with the Tribunal, dined together at the Hotel des Bergers to-day. General Aug. 10.—A Queen's messenger, bearing dispatches supposed to be of little importance, left here to-day for London. There is nothing new regarding the action of the

Geneva, Aug. 12,—Mr. Cohen, an English barrister, who prepared the case for the Crown on the subject of the American claims for loss to the mercantile marine of the United States has been summoned here from London. This gives rise to the conjecture that a decision has een rendered upon the general question of England's responsibility for the direct losses claimed by America, and that Cohen is called

in to assist in arguing upon the amount of damages to be awarded. In the debate in the Tribunal upon the question of the use of due diligence by Great Britain, Mr. Cushing strongly urged the point

the cruisers, had it been exercis says that the Tribunal of Arbitration has required argument on three points: First, due diligence as a principle of law; second, what was the value of the commissions held by the Confederate cruisers; and how far did the Roundell Palmer and Mesers. Evarts, Cusning poured down for thirty minutes, ridding window-glass, and, in many instances, passing was interred in the Pantheon. All the streets strongly favorable in its indication.

DAWES.

The Leader of the House on the Political Situation.

Importance of Sustaining the Republican Party.

The following is a full summary of the speech delivered at the Grant and Wilson ratification meeting in New Haven by Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, the Chairman of the House Committee of Wave and

Mr. Dawes said that he had not come to utter a single word to defense of the personal character of Gen. Grant, or in disparagement of that of Mr. Greeley. The one had too re-cently filled the hearts of his own countrymen with gratitude, and the eyes of mankind with admiration for his great military service in British Parliament over the proposition to re-move Justice Keegh, whose decision in the the other had too long toiled before the world in building up a name as chief in one of the noblest and most influential of professions in civil life to permit it. Each, chief in his own mankind, before which personal detraction should be dumb. But they stand before the public, to-day, in no personal character, but as representative men; each the exponent and instrument through which a great political organization is seeking to win the public confidence, and through it take possession of the Government of the United States. Everything personal, therefore, sinks out of sight in the greater considerations which upon the mind of him who seeks the path of duty amid the contrasts with which he is confronted by these two opposing organizations. Assuming that these two men are honest

and true men, they can be nothing in power other than what the organization behind

them shall make them. They can do nothing

to which they are not pushed by the force though which they live and move, and can accomplish nothing not undertaken by and for it. To step outside the grooves it cuts is to fall; to turn upon it is to be crushed by it. To the claims of these two organizations, represented to-day by Gen. Grant on one side and Horace Greeley on the other, the speaker invoked the candid judgment of those present. He spoke of two organizations simply. for he discarded the pretense that this is a triangular contest. Whatever may be the forms men struggle to maintain, and whatever may be the motive which prompts men, there can be in the nature of forms but substantially two opposing organizations. said that it was more creditable to the heart than to the head of the gentlemen who associate themselves together under the name and separate organization of Liberal Republicans and yet lend themselves to the Democratic party in the coming campaign. Of the honesty of these men he entertained no doubt. To their ability in public stations in the field of journalism and in private life paid tribute But the very effort they made, while striving for the same end as the Democratic party, to keep out of its organization and embrace, is a confession that actual touch is contamination. But the effort is vain. "How can two walk together except they be agreed?" It is in morals as in physics, two bodies, except they draw against each other, draw together, and every hour approach each other, till they as inevitably become one as there is a law which governs action. Equally certain is it that the strongest determines

draw a wondering, gaping crowd after it. The organizations represented by Mr. Gree-ey are, therefore, substantially the Democratic party, and can only support their claims to the public confidence by title which that party shall be able to present. It is a very singular feature of this claim, that it is built entirely upon professions. Nothing in the past record of the party is brought forward to sustain it. Whatever is good in the Cin-cinnati platform upon which it stands, has been borrowed from the Republican creed, and is in direct conflict with the past record of the party now for the first time embracing Turning its back upon the work of its life, and taking a new departure for the sake of success, it can give no other security for the fulfillment of its promises than its own naked word, uttered in the same breath that confesses the falsity of its past life. This of itself should bar its claim. Works meet for

termined by the strongest of the many inco-

herent elements of which it is composed.

resultant force. History and reason alike

teach this. Two bodies with one head is more

of a monstrosity than one body with two

heads, and neither ever did live longer than to

Mr. Dawes then called attention to the had determined its present course. Resistance had come from the North and from its strongest men here, but it had been in fresh in professions not six weeks old, but who come up to their support out of a line of hospitality, not only to the principles they now wow, but to the very life of the republic itself. demand of them, before deserting with abroad. them, the grounds of their new-placed confidence. What right have they to look for truth in men who had been false all their lives? Mr. Greeley had yielded to their estentations offer to "clasp hands over the bloody chasm" of avoided, he admitted—but that the President to "clasp hands over the bloody chasm" of the past, without stopping to inquire who made that chasm? What security has he taken from these men that they will not be truer to their instincts than to their professions; that they tration as a whole had been signally successwill not continue in the beaten paths of the past, rather than seek new ones? Dose he propose to stake all upon the naked word of who is the author of their sufferings? Their such a contrast to the controlling element of plea is that of the brazen youth in court, who of by the judge what he had to say in extenuation of sentence, begged that the court would not be too hard upon him, a poor orphan. These men beg for peace. They themselves have but to keep the peace, and no one will molest them. Did not Mr. Greeley notice that those who held out their hands to him across English agents and counsel are employing the "bloody chasm" were the rebels alone? themselves during the recess in preparing. That the poor Union men of the South were not among them? that the four millions of freed slaves were not there? that the Northerner, who had gone down to make his there under the Constitution, was not of the number? There is something calculated to

beget distrust rather than confidence in the very exclusiveness with which this party proffer their bloody hands. Mr. Dawes said that he marveled that any true Northern man could put confidence in these empty professions, backed up by no act,

and in conflict with all the past records of the men who make them. On the other hand the organization whose representative was Gen. Grant appeal to its past, rich in proofs of devotion to all that is dear and true and neble in American institutions. In making professions for the future it turns with pride and codfidence to its history for assurance that they will be fulfilled. It conducted the nation through the perils of civil war-it met its burdens, it solved its com-Britain, Mr. Cushing strongly urged the point that the same diligence upon the part of the British authorities which afterward served to the war itself and after the four years of faildetain the Confederate rams would have been ure under Johnson, it has proved itself com-equally effectual in preventing the escape of petent for their solution. The financial record of this Administration surpassed in brilliance New York, Aug. 12.—A special from Geneva | that of any other Admistration since the found ation of the Government. It has paid \$334. 000,000 of the public debt and saved thereby \$22,500,000 interest annually. It has funded \$200,000,000 more of that debt at a reduction of interest which has saved to the Treasury coaling of the cruisers in English ports make \$28,000,000 more, and has brought the currence of the country from 39 per cent, below par up to 12 per cent. It has appreciated the public eredit, till the bonds of the nation are sought with eagerness in every market of the world. All this time has this Administration been re-

last three years, internal taxes and tariff duties yielding \$145,000,000 annually have been re-pealed, but so wise has been this reduction and so faithful has been the collection of the revenues that the receipts with all this repeal have been greater than ever.

Mr. Dawes theu called attention to actual

figures, showing the economy of this Administration in the public expenditures. The figures, taken by him from the books of the Treasury Department, show that the expenditures of this Administration were less for every man, woman and child in the nation than were those of 1860; those of 1860 being \$2.03 pe capita, while those of 1870 were only \$1.64 and those of 1871 only \$1.81 for each man, woman and child. He compared the expenses once in 10 years since 1800, and showed that those of 1870 were less than those of any year which preceded it since 1810. Mr. Dawes then alluded to the charge of defalcation among public officers, and stated against this vague charge, sustained by no specification of proof, he brought the figures as they stood to day upon the books of the Treasury Department. The cash balance standing against all the collectors of internal revenue, good and bad, all told, for taxes since 1869, were less than one-tenth of one per cent. of the money they had actually paid into the Treasury, and when that which was collectable was paid in, there would remain less than one-fifth of one per cent. of the whole. Of the customs there had been paid, out of \$553,000,000 all but \$28,000, or one fifty-fifth part of one per cent. The pres sphere, commanded therein the respect of ent Republican Treasurer of the United mankind, before which personal detraction States, appointed by Mr. Lincoln, had been in office 11 years, and during that time had received and paid out \$55,000,000,000, and there had been a loss during that time of only \$55,000, or one ten-thousandth part of one per cent These were the actual figures, and they ought to silence forever the charge of defalcation. It is very easy to make general charges unsustained by proof. These figures can be found by any one who cares to look at the books of the Treasury. The defalcations which have actually occurred have met with swift and condign punishment. Tammany, which now supports Greeley, sends its thieves to the Legislature, while the Republican party

sends theirs to the Penitentiary.

Equally groundless was the charge of "military usurpations" brought against the President. No single instance of military interference by his order in all this disturbed condition of the South, not authorized by express provision of law, can be found. The cry for relief from military rule, sent up so im ploringly to Mr. Greeley and his followers, by those who are stretching out their hands to them over the "bloody chasm they themselves have made," is no more nor less than relief from that restraint by law which compels them to desist from outrages perpetrated by night, and in disguise, upon unoffending women, helpless negroes and white men, whose only offense is that they come from Northern States to make their home in the South. Proof o scenes, worthy only of barbarians, is full and incontrovertible. No man with his eyes oper can honestly deny it. The speaker had him self seen, in Washington, under the statue of liberty itself, a man whose back had been lacerated by these disguised ruttians, who had sound him to the earth and beaten him to extort from him the promise that he would leave the State he had chosen for his home and return to the North It was to put a stop to these terrible outrages which disgraced the nation that the "Ku-Klux act," so called, was passed, against which the whole artiller, opposition is opposed. Under this act it is made the duty of the President to employ the military power of the United States "in al cases where insurrection, domestic violence unlawful combinations or conspiracies in any State shall so obstruct or hinder the executi of the laws thereof, and of the United States as to deprive any portion or class of the peo-ple of such State of any of the rights, privieges or immunities of protection named in the Constitution, and secure I by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to protect or shall from any cause fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights." These are the words of the law, and to re mire less of the President would be to abandon the citizen and cease to protect him in his constitutional rights A President who would fail to do this deserves impeach ment. The President is also authorized by the same act to suspend the writ of habeas corpus when these "unlawful combinations shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence to overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities. But the Congress that made this law provided that the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, even in these cases should terminate with the last session of Congress. A Repubfused even to extend the session by recess till November, so that there should be no pretense for the exercise of this extraordinary military power during a Presidential canvass as the Democratic party, stronger than the Liberal Republicans, will be sure, if they work against which the cry has come up from the new converts to peace in the Democratic party. swallowed by them, so that party, in turn, is They vanish into thin air when tested by the

sure to find its own course and character de-Mr. Dawes then drew a picture of the prosperous condition of the country under Repub-Mr. Dawes then called attention to the lican administration; pointed to the wonder fact that the Southern element of that party ful disclosure of growth and development re vealed by the census; showing that in the last ten years ber manufacturing products alone had increased 128 per cent., and that the value He then asked what was to be expected from of real and personal property in this Union a party whose controlling men are not only exclusive of slaves, had increased from \$13, 300,000,000 in 1860 to \$30,000,000,000 in 1870 that every citizen had been protected in hi rights to the utmost ability of the Administration : that there had been a thorough en-It is madness to intrust the destines of the nation to such hands. He believed in the honof every tax, a rigid economy in the disburse-ment of the public money, and a sacred reesty of his old political associates, now deserting to these new leaders; but he had a right gard for the honor of the nation at home and

That there were faults in thed Aministration of President Grant which could not b ful in all the great elements of an enlightened and enlarged statesmanship, would be the just judgment of impartial history. With all se men? They talk of their sufferings, but its faults and shortcomings, it presented that organization which was arrayed against had murdered his parents, and when inquired it that no enlightened patriot, unwarped by prejudice and not blind to passion, could

hesitate to give it his support.

The speaker closed with an appeal to the men of business not to abandon the principles and paths in which they had found stability and prosperity for those of the Democratic party, strewn in the past with the wreck of capital and the ruin of labor. He implored the friends of equal rights not to put their trust in the mere lip service of those out of whose grip every constitutional guarantee had been wrenched, and the lover of peace not to brood it under the wing of the vulture.

THE BATTLE CRY OF REBELDOM. "Anybody to Beat Grant"-Reflections upon the Appropriateness of the Democratic

Motto. From the Cincinnati Gazette. The rallying cry of the Greeleyocracy is appropriate-but not new. In substance always, and for long periods, and many critical hours, in very words, it rang constantly from rebel battle line, and fort, and pirate ship-" Anything

to beat Grant." It sounded over the South from Corinth when Beuregard was organizing to move on Shiloh, and brought in regiments from New Orleans, middle aged gentlemen in broadcloth, and old men who left their homes and offices for a few days, only enlisting for the battle. The Southwest was drained of material; and the limits of the cradle and the grave invaded literally to meet the requirements of the rebel necessity. And the one command that covered all preparations was: "Anything and everything to beat Grant."

Guerrillas swarmed everywhere in rear of the Union forces, shooting stragducing the taxes of the nation. Within the glers, robbing, killing sick and wound- police officer out of uniform.

ed often, and violating every rule of warfare except that of the outlaw, cheered on constantly by citizens, tolerated and aided by the authorities, and protected by all. And this whole system. with all its attendantoutrages, was based upon the one sentiment, "Anything

to beat Grant." The horrors of Fort Pillow and its butcheries, when summed up in a single phrase, read: "Anything to beat Grant." And so of Plymouth, and so of the murderings of colored soldiers elsewhere under that standiard of re bellion, the stars and bars.

The starvation at Andersonville, the marking out of the "dead line" there. and the shooting of those who crawled across it for a cup of pure water, or of those who stepped over it deliberately to end their miseries-this whole unutterable story of woe is fully expressed in this revived motto of the Democracy, "Anything to beat Grant,"

The same motto controlled at Salisbury: With plenty of material for shade and shelter, the Union prisoners were left to burrow in the ground like animals; and lest sun, and rain, and frost and loathsome food should not kill them tast enough, materials were ground in with the musty corn they were fed upon. Inside that ghastly prison pen, honeycombed with burrows, but one terrible rule was law: "Anything to beat Grant." Outside, along these lengthened trenches, where the corpses when received were skeletons, the only burial service uttered was "Anything to beat Grant." And this service, and this alone, was said over trench after trench till eighteen, each nearly a hundred vards in length, were filled with uncoffined soldiers, murdered "to beat Grant.

As at Andersonville, and Salisbury, and the other noted prisons, so the cowardly and inhum cry sounded above the roar of the rapids about Belle Isle There, in full sight of the residences of Lee and Davis, in full view of the rebel Cabinet and the rebel Congress, was the low, flat tongue of the island, where thousands of the "boys in blue" sank under starvation and cold-starved " to beat Grant."

Those unfortunates found by the Union armyon entering Wimington, who were bereft of reason through exposure and want of food, who could not tell their names, their regiments, or their homes, and who died with the bread too long delayed in their hands, were victims to the one mainspring of rebel action there-" Anything to beat Grant."

In substance it was the one excusing ery for all the minor sins which flourished under the crime of treason. Anything to dostroy the Union; anything to weaken the Union forces; anything to exterminate Union soldiers or Union men; anything to beat Union Generals; anything to caush the Republican party; anything to beat Grant. Each and all signified the same, and in their names every outrage that disgraced the page of rebel warfare was perpetrated From the firing on Sumter to the final surrender, either in essence, or in exact language, the one motto, cited to cover all forms of atrocity, was the watchword of to-day-"Anything to beat Grant." Violate all rules of civilized war, ill treat prisoners, starve them, disable them, if need be murder them. Anything to beat Grant. Plan to burn Northern cities, plan to poison them. plan to infect them with contagious diseases. Anything to beat Grant.

When the war closed the cry did not cease. Booth acted upon its spirit lican Congress refused to extend it, and re- when, with this accomplices, he murdered the President, and attempted the lives of the Cabinet officers. With him it was "Anything to beat the Republican party."

Andrew Johnson followed him, and tried by political treachery to restore what the rebels in arms had lost. And with him the problem of defeating reconstruction was at last a question of beating Grant.

The Seymour campaign, fought out upon the principles of the Broadhead letter, was but a call for a rebel rally to beat Grant.

Later the Ku-Klux banner has sported the motto. By its enforced authority Northern men have been driven out of the South, their property destroved, and their lives often taken. Union men have lived in one long reign of terror. Colored citizens have been persecuted beyond the limits which the old slave code tolerated, broad as those limits were. By whipping, by murders, by burnings, by terrorisms of all kinds, by every means which devilish ingenuity could devise, this organization has worked industriously. Each masked marauder shouting to his fellow: "Anything to beat Grant."

It is true that the motto, as used through the war, had but little personal reference to Grant, but always to the cause, or the principles which he and the other Union leaders represented. And the old cry which is ringing out again so fiercely now, does not apply to Gen. Grant as a person, but to the selected standard bearer of the Republican party. There are many who would not have chosen him for the position, but now that he holds it must work, and will work heartily to secure victory, not for him, but for the Union party which

he represents. In this contest, for many, Gen. Grant as a person receives only secondary consideration, but for all Republicans Gen. Grant as the candidate of their party stands as the representative of all that was gained by the war, and the good that has come to the country in the

years which have succeeded it. As in the years of the war the loval North made answer to the rebel shout. "Anything to beat Grant," by pushing on its columns in a never ceasing march, sparing no effort till victory established peace; so, when the same shout rings over the land again, there will surely be a loyal rally to preserve what those brave columns wrested from the old foe on its feet again.

Col. T. W. Higginson thinks that what are called the "dangerous districts" of London cannot be very dangerous, as he walked through the worst of them without being robbed or mobbed or molested, Mr. M. D. Conway, however, explains that Mr. Higginson owed his immunity from annoyance or danger to his military whiskers and bearing, which gave the inhabitants of the slums an impression that he was a